App. F. IX-4

Previous References, 1931-32 (Gen)

File No. 88-31

Serial Nos. 1-9.

Preserve

P

(b)

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Nil

Part B for Feby 32

SUBJECT.

Mysore Explosives Rules.

D 3416-24 dt 28.1.32

To Ch. Inspr of Mines
Dt. Magls & Bs.

Issue a new Rule under Rule 38 Schedule I Articles of Rs -

For the manufacture & possession of Gunpowder in large quantities

Telephone message from the Chief Inspector of Mines, K.G.F. to the address of the Secretary to Government, Development Department, received [illegible] P.M. on 24th Feb. 1932.

Regret to report that 7 persons were killed and one seriously injured in an explosive accident which occurred in Kumbaragundi Road, Bangalore City, on the 22nd instant.

- - -

Submitted for information.

First Member)

General and Revenue Secretariat

Jeol

File No. ~~Z~~ 88 of 193~~1~~.

From the Chief Inspector of Mines

No 1799 d 1st April 1932

In continuation of his previous letter d 24 Feb 1932 reporting the deaths of 7 persons and injuries to one another caused an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore city on 22/2/32, informs that Thoppalan[illegible] al succumbed to his injuries on 19/3/32

From the Chief Inspector of Mines

No 1965 d 27/4/32

Submits a detailed report with a Sketch. The previous references about the Kumbargundi accident ~~were~~ are being dealt in the Protection Branch ~~for necessary action~~ If approved, this file which relates to same subject will also be sent there in Continuation

No KP 1575

2) Yes. This may be done.

(V. Seery)

9/5/32

3) This file will have to be dealt with in this Br. as the C. Inspector of Mines suggests certain additions to Explosives rules. The papers may however be sent to Subsidy Protn. Br. for remarks

The accompanying note previously set up is submitted for kind perusal & orders.

11/5

VN.

11/5

written

3729
4121

General and Revenue Secretariat

[App. F. III—

Cyclo. File No. 48 of 1932.

Serial No.

From the Chief Inspector of Mines. No. 17992. 1.4.32. States that in addition to the death of 1 persons serious injuries to another caused in the explosive accident that occurred in Kumbaconam Road, Bangalore City, on 22.2.32, the Dt Magistrate, Bangalore, reports that the pa lan, the only who was seriously injured, succumbed to his injuries in the Victoria Hospital on 19.3.32.

From the same officer. No. 1965 d. 27.4.32. In continuation of the above submits a detailed report of the accident for the information, orders of Govt.

The necessary action in connection with this Explosive accident has been taken in the Protection Branch. The connected file which had been sent to this Branch in connection with the remarks of the D.I. of Police on the action taken by the Chief Engineer in having issued a license for the possession & sale of gun-powder was returned to the Protection Branch with the Chief Engineer's

J 127
4121

of 193

General and Revenue Secretariat

reply in the matter.

The Chief Inspector states in his report that from enquiries instituted it is gathered that the fire originated at the grinding stone where Abdul Khukaar's son was grinding some blackpowder, that Abdul Khukaar is responsible for this accident (1) for manufacturing blasting powder without a license & (2) for possessing & selling powder in excess of licensed quantities & that the Supdt of Police, Bangalore, has been asked to prosecute him for the offences under the Explosives Regulation & that the City Municipal Authorities have also instituted proceedings against all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failure to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design prescribed by the Authority.

In view of this accident the Chief Inspector suggests that desirability of all indenting officers consulting his Dept first before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with local manufacturers to enable his Dept to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory fulfilment of the contracts placed with them & In conclusion the

3729
4121

the Chief Inspector recommends that, as no definite procedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with, the procedure ~~provided~~ proposed out in his report may be adopted.

Yules for orders.

NAV.

7.5.32

6) The Chief Inspector of Explosives has made two suggestions

(1) That Officers indenting for blasting powder should consult the Explosive Deptt before placing any Contracts with any of the local manufacturers.

(2) The procedure as detailed in sub paras (a), (b) & (c) on page 7 of his report may be prescribed for granting special licenses under art 9 of Schedule I of the Explosive Rules for the manufacture of Gunpowder.

In regard to (1) it may be stated that the only departments ~~that~~ which frequently have occasion ~~for gunpowder~~ for indenting blasting powder in appreciable quantities

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31.

are "The Mines and the P. W.D"
and in limited quantities by the Dept of Lt
for well works — well boring operations —
The P. W. D. may perhaps be
Consulted if the suggestion may be
accepted without inconvenience —
In regard to (2) it is respectfully submitted
that Form J ~~Def~~ Schedule I referred to
by the Inspector of Mines Explosives relates
to the possession of any explosive
(other than a fulminate) in any quantity
in a Magazine and there have
been hardly any cases in which
applications for storing gunpowder
in Magazines ~~have been~~ are received
Next in regard to ark 9 of Schedule I
of the Explosive Rules, it is doubtful
if in the past any applications for
the manufacture of gunpowder or
any other blasting powder in unlimited
quantities were ever received and
if received hereafter can be
admitted without Consulting the
British Resident —
It is for Consideration if there is any
need for prescribing the procedure suggested
and if adopted how far it would be helpful
prevent accidents of the kind referred to in the report
long as the illicit manufacture of explosive
mines undetected mainly for want
adequate and vigilant inspection

General and Revenue Secretariat — G.P.O. File No. 22 V 88 of 193

Serial No.

Profrs Br will have also to be consulted as directed by the Dev Secy on 11.5.32

KD
14/5/32

7) Professional Br for remarks.

9
16/5/32

18/5

2nd K.T.

& 6
25/5/32

Flag J

9 The suggestion made by the Chief Inspect of Mines in page 6 of the enclosure regarding the need for consulting the department of Mines & explosives before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder by the indenting officers may not be easily workable. If approved the suggestion may be instructed to as follows.

1° That officers of Govt indenting for the supply of blasting powder will before satisfy themselves, before any contract is placed therefor, that the Contractor holds ~~a licence~~ a Special licence granted under Article 9 of the Schedule I Mysore Explosives rules, ~~if necessary~~ by verifying the licence and that they will ~~intimate~~ send intimation of such contracts being entered into, to the Chief Inspector of Mines ~~within a week thereafter~~.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Re prevention of accidents in manufacture &c/ Ver

Ind File No. of 193 .

Serial No.

particulars that should accompany the application for licenses, they may be adopted as an enclosure. (page) of the enclosure)

28/5/32 2nd Under article 9 of the Schedule pre grant of licenses for manufacturing explosives in large quantities, it is necessary to fix the quantity in each case.

3rd The suggestions at page 6 of the Enclosure to P. V-D are for consideration; that at page 7 is for the Govt (Secy) to take action about.

30/5/32 4th The C. I of Mines makes two suggestions: (1) That inspecting officers should consult him before placing contracts for supply of blasting powder (2) That licenses for manufacture of gunpowder on a large scale which come up to Govt may be referred to him. Certain rules are suggested in this connection. Rest suggestions are suitable & may be adopted. As the licenses which under Schedule I have to be granted by the Govt may be referred to the C. I of Mines as they are cases of manufacture possession & sale of unlimited quantities.

Secy Secy) 31/5/32

5th May be returned to Dte Branch for disposal

3/6/32

WD 76—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

Dep Ds wrote Compliments

Sub Sec 4/6/32

17 The Ld. Secy's opinion that the suggestions of the C. I. of Mines are feasible & may be adopted. I would however submit that applications to Dt Magte are not necessary as suggested in cl. (a) — Applications to Dt Magte will do. If this is approved the rule (a) will read as follows:—

18 An applicant for a Spl licence shall submit his application to the Dt Magte who will forward the same to the C. I. of Mines for necessary action.

The rest seem to be all right

(Dev. Secy) 9/6/32

19 I am not convinced about the need for indenting Depts to consult the C.I. of Mines before placing orders for the supply of blasting powder &c. The check should be exercised in the issue of licenses for manufacture & sale of Explosives of the kind & quantity required.

20 The other suggestion may be accepted.

(1st member) 17.6.32

21 The procedure suggested by the C.I.M. regulating & controlling the manufacture of gunpowder on a large scale may be adopted. A draft rule may be put up and published for public criticism if necessary under the Law. What large scale manufacture is now [redacted] If there are Govt rules on this subject they may be consulted in

23/6/32 [illegible] I agree with Dev Secy re what is stated at A

Serial No.

23 Draft to the chief Inspector of Mines is submitted for approval. Sd/ KD 14/7/32 Sd/ 16/7/32

4 To The Chief Inspector of Mines No D 290 G 20-J 32 Requests him to suggest a suitable definition for 'large scale manufacture' and to consult Govt of India rules on the subject if necessary.

5 From the chief Inspector of Mines No 214 d 29th July 1932 Furnishes information called for in ¶ 5 above.

24 The chief Inspector defines large scale manufacture of gunpowder as manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs at any one time.

25 The draft notification is put up for approval. The Asst Secy Law Deptt may be consulted before notifying the rules

(1) Para 2 of the P.N. D — definition

(2) Paras 4 & 5 — Procedure for dealing with applications.

(3) Form — A new form L is suggested for approval.

(4) Conditions

Subd forwarded with reference to Member's minute d 23/6/32

26 Put up a Self Contd

WD 70—GIPRM—60,000—12-8-31 As instructed please

"A self contained draft is submitted

Draft for approval.

19/8/32

Dev. Secy)
Govt
Home Secy
Law Deptt.

I have slightly revised the draft notification. It is not necessary that Govt has power to prescribe licences & to frame rules regarding them - That power is under sec 4 cl (2) - sec 15 prescribes a procedure for making rules under sec 4 (2).

Law

Govt

24/8

30

Typed draft as revised

31.8.32

31

A Typed draft is submitted.

7/9/32

Dev. Secy)

33

I. Min.)

8.9

34

11/9/32

35

19/32

TYPING SECTION
31 AUG. 1932
GENL. & REV S

OFFICE
9 SEPT. 1932
No. 1707

TYPING SE

General and Revenue Secretariat — Genl File No. 880 of 193 1.

Serial No.	
6.	To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette No D. 1236 of 30-9-32 With the issue of ~~please~~ rules for the manufac of gunpowder and calls for suggestions and objection To the Chief Inspector of Mines No D. 1237 of 30-9-32 Forwards copy of the above Received with reference to para 21 above. ~~No criticisms~~ No criticisms or suggestions have been so far received from the public Prays for orders whether a final notification may be put up for approval. Second reference is invited to paras 19 to 22 above. Sd/ [illegible] 21/11/32 Two drafts, Notification & Govt order, are put-up Sd K.A. 9/12/32 Dev. Secy) Second Member. Draft for approval. Sd 13/12/32 Cld. 16.12.32 Sd 16/12 1/12 29/12 Draft to be issued!

Sec B 2nd Sec SECRETARIAT GEN. & DEVELOPMENT BRANCH. 1 NOV. 1932 Pte 25/10/32

C.D. I believe the Resident has no objection to Government's proposal that all existing dangerous stocks of explosives should be withdrawn by the 31st March 1933. Please put up papers. 13/12/32

Chief Secretary to Government Second Member of Council. 16 DEC. 1932 No. 39 [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Cancel the reference to above & put-up (Hony J) Sd 15/12

WD 70—GHPM—30,000—13-8-31

Read for perusal before issue
K.P
27.12.32

DEWAN'S OFFICE
3832
27 DEC. 1932

Mule
24/12/32

The addition of a new License form L in Schedule I, art 9 of the Mysore Explosive Rules has been approved by the Legal Member & the Dewan

for perusal
K.P.
4.1.33

(first item)

OFFICE OF THE
Hon'ble MEMBER FOR FINANCE
4 JAN. 1933
No. S.29.C

Ku
5/1/33

Issue & print up a draft to the Residency

K.P.
5.1.33

No. D. 3446 - 24 & 20.1.33

The Chief Inspector of Mines.
The Dt. Mgrs. of Districts.

Approved of the form forwarded by the Chief Inspector together with the rules & Conditions appended to the order.

D. 3446 & 20-1-33-

The Compiler M.G.

Notifies the inclusion of the New Form in the Mysore Explosives Rules (Form L).

TYPING SECTION
5 JAN. 1933
GENL. & REV.

App. F VI G 210.2 4733

P S

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Mysore Explosives Rules, Schedule I, Article 9, 2 issues a new form 'L' under Rule 38 of Schedule I, of the ——— for the manufacture of possession & Compounds in a large quantity

G. O. No. D 34/16-24 DATED 2c/11/33

Ecol 88-21-8

May this be

i. printed ? Yes

ii. treated as a standing order ?

iii. published in the Gazette English Part ?

iv. translated ?

v. placed at the disposal of the press ?

iv. published in the Gazette Kannada Part ?

Submit for orders

18/1/33

88

18/1/33

Serial No.

Subject—Annexure from 'L' under Mysore Explosives Rules

Submitted with a draft to the Residency Council to communicate Notification.

Sd. A
23/1/33

Sd.
23/2

24 FEB. 33
ENL. & REVISION

NO. Pol. 821 Q. 27.2.33.

The Secretary to the Honble the Resident, Bangalore 4 copies of the Bijapur & under Mysore Explosives Rules.

B
Sd
27/3/33

DEVE[illegible]

3729

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT. 2[illegible]2

Telegraphic Address:
"MINESPECTOR"

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN MYSORE.

Encl:— 199.

Dated Oorgaum, 1st April 1932.
(S. India).

FROM

[illegible]NT SECR[illegible]

APR. 1932

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, Esq., Mem. A.I.M.E., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

To

B. T. Kesaviengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

D 3191 Dev. Branch

In continuation of this office Memo No.1461 dated 24th February 1932 forwarding copy of letter No.1460 of the same date addressed to the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, confirming the telephone message reporting the death of 7 persons and serious injuries to one other caused in an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore city on 22/2/32, I have the honour to state that the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, informs that Thoppalan, the seriously injured cooly, succumbed to his injuries in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, on 19-3-1932.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C E Suryanarayana Rau

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

IN MYSORE.

D 3191+3859

D.S.R.

Linked for perusal.

This file was ~~ordered~~ sent to Protection Branch today. MNR. 29.4.32.

The previous letter was transferred to Protection Branch MNR. 15.4.32. The main file is now with KD 16/4 KD 16/4

Am 27.2.32.

I sent it back yesterday I think — Please see

20/4/32

(2)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Telegraphic Address :—
"MINESPECTOR"

D 4121

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

No. 1965
Encl :— 2

Gpolss-31-3

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN MYSORE.

Dated Oorgaum, 27th April *1932.*
(S. India).

FROM

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, ESQ., Mem. A.I.M.E., &C.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT
28 APR 1932

To

B. T. Kesaviengar, Esq., B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department,

BANGALORE.

Sir

In continuation of this office letter No.1799 dated 1/4/1932 notifying the death of 8 persons in all in an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City, on 22-2-1932, I have the honour to submit herewith, a detailed enquiry report of the occurrence (together with a spare copy) for the information and orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C E Suryanarayana Rau

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

D.S.R.

EXPLOSIVE ACCIDENT THAT OCCURRED ON 22-2-1932 IN A MANUFACTORY IN KUMBARGUNDI ROAD, BANGALORE CITY.

Date of Inspection and Enquiry - 24th, 25th and 26th February 1932.

.....:ooo:.....

After a good deal of agitation against the continuance of firework shops in Old Kasai Road just behind the cloth shops in Dodpet, Bangalore City, some of the firework dealers were prevailed upon to shift their business premises from the much congested, busy and populous locality to the newly acquired and laid-out sites - 30 in all in Kumbargundi Road. The migration has been very slow and not altogether voluntary. So far, only 10 sites in all nearest to the Kumbargundi Road have either been applied for or occupied by 7 of the licensees, three of whom have been given two sites each. The remaining sites are still unoccupied.

Each site measures 40'x 25' and has free surroundings on all sides separated either by a conservancy lane 10 ft. wide or a road 20 ft.wide. The Municipal authorities have prescribed a type design of buildings expected to be raised on these sites - copy enclosed for reference - in which sufficient provision has been made for the safe manufacture, storage and sale of blasting powder and other explosives of Firework composition in limited quantities, not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time. If larger quantities are required to be manufactured, the licensee will have to select a secluded place with freer surroundings outside the city limits with a view to minimise danger in case of eventualities.

Abdul Shukoor was one of the licensees who shifted from the old town to Kumbargundi. He acquired two adjoining building sites and put up a building of his own design on one of them (Plan and section of building enclosed for reference). About

About the beginning of February 1932 he secured a contract from the New Bangalore Water Works Division for the supply of blasting powder. He had no license to manufacture this powder. His license No.B.9 of 1932, granted by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, empowered him merely to possess and sell 30 lbs. of gunpowder at a time: without possessing a manufacturing license, he began to manufacture and store large quantities of blasting powder in his new premises which he also used as a dwelling house. He lived in it for 1½ months with his family, consisting of his wife, 2 sons and a daughter. In the store-room which was also his living room, he had stocked all the ingredient and materials required for the manufacture of blasting powder and fireworks, besides prepared powder and household chattel.

According to the information furnished by the Executive Engineer New Bangalore Water Works Division, Abdul Shukoor had delivered to him 1704 lbs of powder between the 6th and 18th February 1932 in 6 instalments of 250, 150, 200, 384, 360 and 360 lbs. The next instalment was due on 22-2-1932 and a quantity of powder - about 350 lbs. or so - was being got ready for despatch when this accident happened.

I inspected the scene of occurrence of this accident on the morning of 24-2-1932 in company with Mr. Ranajodh Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, and further inspections were also made during the next 2 days with the Ag. Assistant Inspector of Mines to obtain further particulars and elucidate details of the occurrence. A major portion of the building described below had been destroyed by the conflagration, leaving only the bare walls and the resulting debris had been thrown about on the vacant sites on the east side. The damage to the floor and walls showed clearly where the different ingredients had lain. There was white incrustation on the south wall close to the door where the barrel of KNO_3 had been placed. At the place where blasting powder had burnt or exploded thick deposits of soot still smelling of powder were seen on the walls.

The

C.S.Rao

out information concerning it, probably due to the shock sustained by the death of his wife and two sons. At the time of the conflagration - according to one Thoppalan, the cooly who escaped with serious injuries - 3 women and 3 men coolies including himself and Abdul Shukoor's 13 year-old son were engaged in the preparation of blasting powder in the several stages of manufacture. Abdul Shukoor's son - so it is stated - was grinding some black powder probably the grit resulting from sieving, in an ordinary country grinding stone in the verandah in between two groups of coolies engaged in pounding the same in mortars. Thoppalan, Kullamma and Annamalay were pounding the wet mixture at the small stone mortar while Pattukara alias Iyakunnoo Annamalay's wife and his sister were engaged in a ~~smi~~ similar operation at the bigger mortar on the west side. Abdul Shukoor was supervising this work and was also engaged in drying the prepared powder in the sun for which purpose it is generally laid out in 10 to 20 lbs. lots on old gunnies. At the time of accident he was at some distance away from the drying yard. Thoppalan stated that a spark originated at the grinding stone, ignited the powder surrounding it and the resulting fire quickly spread to heaps of powder on either side and to the powder in the drying yard, all of which burst into flames. The door of the storeroom being open and there being a trail of powder all along, the fire spread simultaneously into the store-room also and caused the tins and barrels containing the powder to explode. All other combustible material in the room caught fire at the same time. Thoppalan and Kullamma ran out into the open while Annamalay, anxious about his wife and sister, rushed towards them. All of them got enveloped in thick smoke and raging flames and were scalded to death. Abdul Shukoor's son probably rushed into the store room where his mother and younger brother were resting but before he could reach them he dropped down dead at the threshold. But for the neighbours and passersby preventing him, Abdul Shukoor also would have madly rushed into the building to save his wife and children and

perished

28 Rao

perished with them in the attempt. Thoppalan one of the injured coolies succumbed to his injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-32, making a total of 8 deaths in all and serious injuries to one other as follows:-

K I L L E D.-

1. Mariambee - wife of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 30 year F.
2. Mahomed Ismail - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 13 years. F.
3. Mahomed Ibrahim - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 4 years F.
4. Iyakunnoo alias Pattukaran, cooly, aged about 35 years F.
5. Annamalay, cooly aged about 30 years ... F.
6. Annamalay's wife, cooly, name not known, aged about 27 years F.
7. Annamalay's sister, cooly, name not known aged about 33 years F.
8. Thoppalan, cooly, aged about 35 years. (Succumbed to injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-1932) F.

I N J U R ED.-

1. Kullamma, cooly, aged about 35 years. S.

Neither Abdul Shukoor nor the other licensees who are his neighbours and close relations, could give any information regarding the coolies killed in this accident. They advanced the theory that the fire originated in the drying yard owing to Thoppalan's careless ness, who was supposed to have been smoking a beedi while drying the powder. Searching enquiries instituted showed that Thoppalan was a non-smoker. The evidence gathered showed that the fire originated a the grinding stone and judging from the amount of grit present on th floor all round, this is not at all unlikely. Only small quantities of powder not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time are permitted to be manufactured by licensees in Kumbargundi Road.

28 Rau -

Abdul

Abdul Shukoor is responsible for this accident, firstly, for manufacturing blasting powder without a license and secondly for possessing and selling powder far in excess of quantities licensed. The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City and Taluk has already been advised to prosecute him for offences under the Mysore Explosives Regulation and Rules. It is also learnt that the City Municipal authorities have long ago instituted proceedings against almost all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failing to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design.

In view of particulars brought to light in the course of enquiry into this accident, I beg to suggest to all indenting officers the desirability of consulting this Department in the first instance, before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with any of the local manufacturers, so as to enable this Department to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory completion of the contracts placed with them. If this suggestion finds favour with Government it will facilitate timely assistance and advice being given to the licensees to carry on the manufacture on safe and approved lines.

For the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder on the scale on which Abdul Shukoor was carrying on operations, he should have been in possession of

(a) A special license granted under Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules.

(b) A license in Form J to cover possession and sale.

A license under the above article is granted by Government and is restricted in scope to manufacture only. No definite proceedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with. I would recommend the following procedure :-

(a)

(a) An applicant for a special license shall submit his applicatio to Government through the District Magistrate wno will forward the sa to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall ~~also~~ also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at anytime in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of ~~the~~ gunpowder will be stored separately.

e Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendations stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

C E Smyamangalam

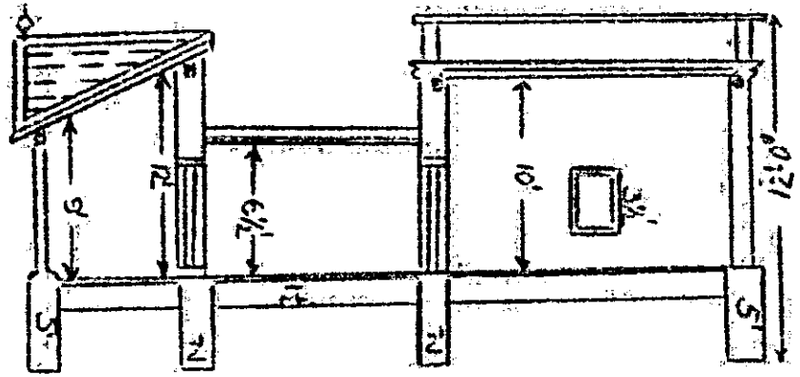
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

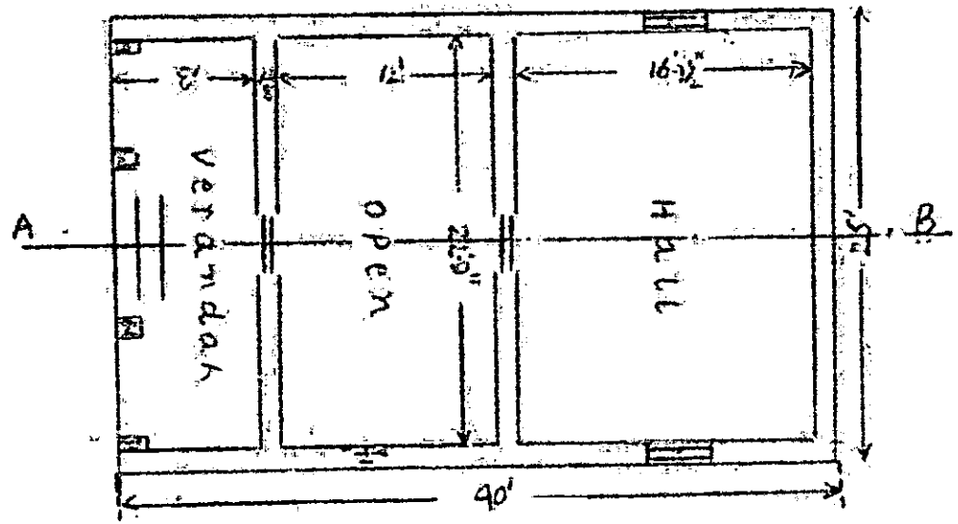
IN MYSORE.

Oorgaum, K.G.F.,
26/4/1932.
D.S.R.

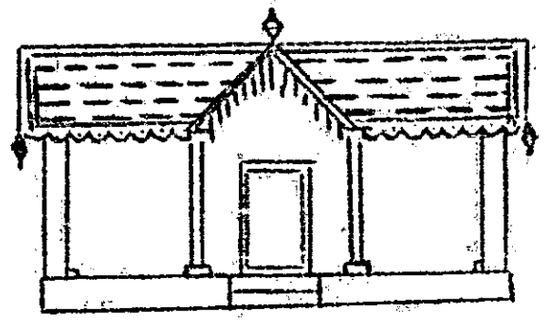
DESIGN FOR A FIRE-WORKS SHOP

SECTION ON AB





FRONT ELEVATION

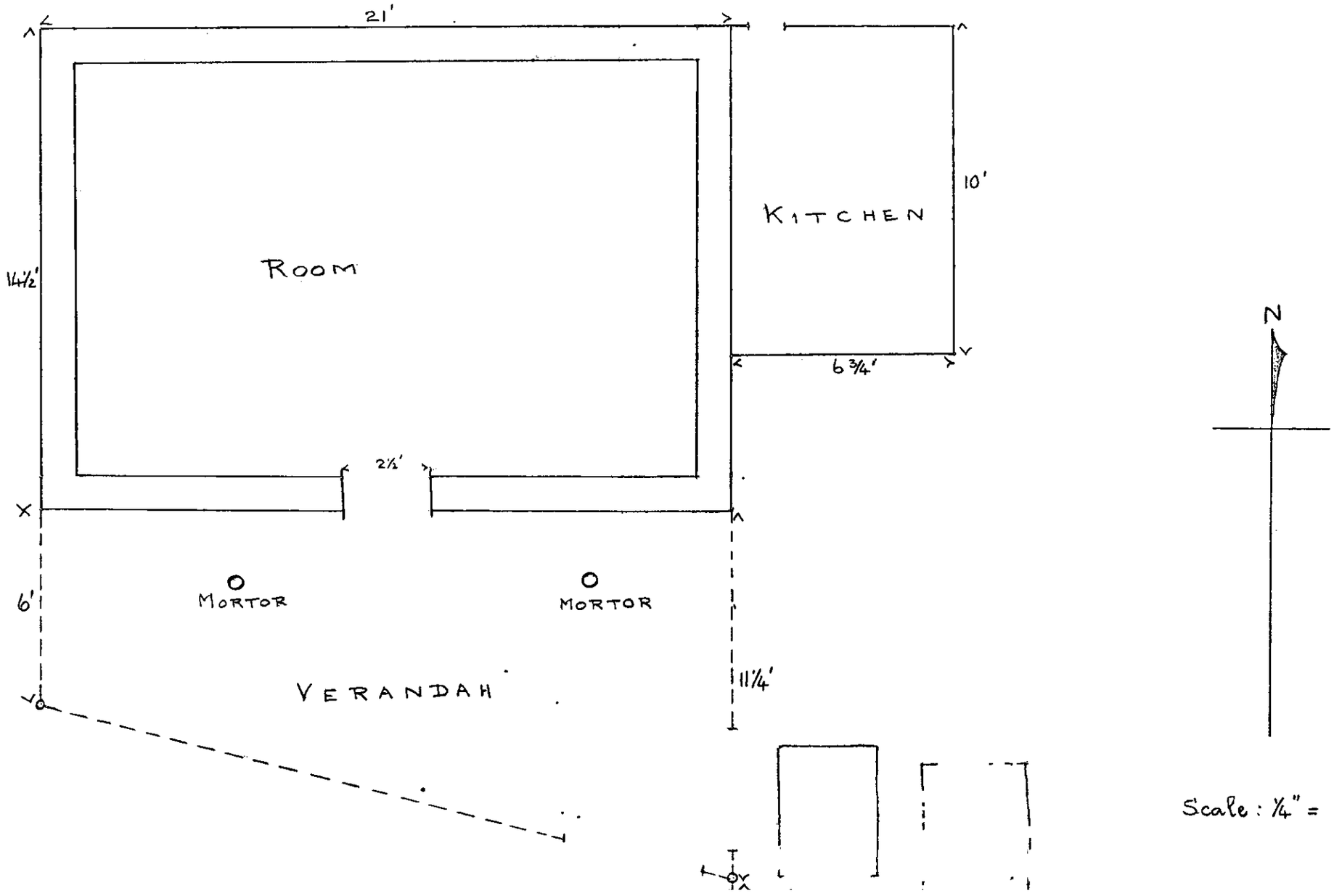


Copy. Sdf P Subba Rao,
Municipal Engineer

C.E.&Rec

RA-A-1920.

A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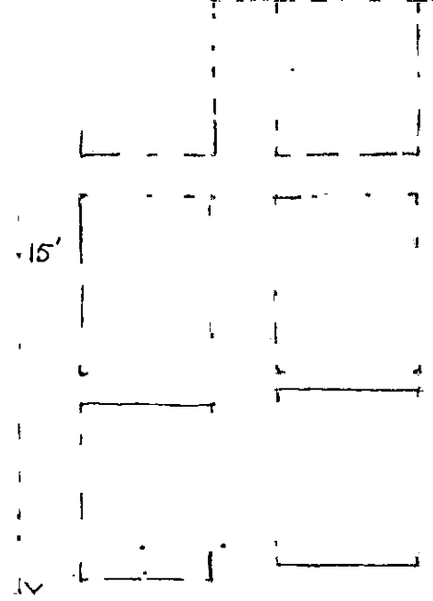
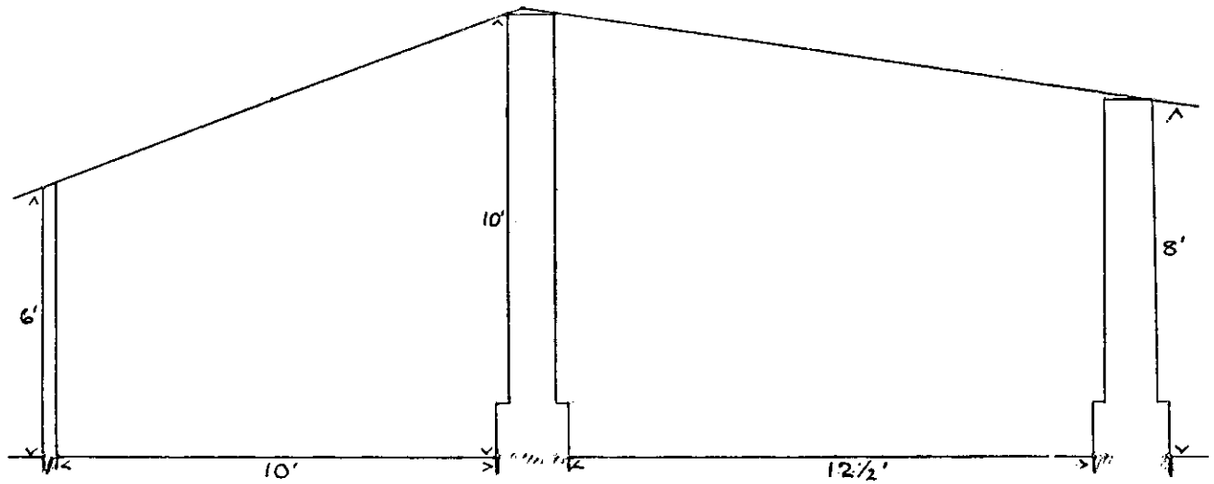
B



DRYING YARD



Section along A B

C E & R

EXPLOSIVE ACCIDENT THAT OCCURRED ON 22-2-1932 IN A MANUFACTORY IN KUMBARGUNDI ROAD, BANGALORE CITY.

Date of Inspection and Enquiry - 24th, 25th and 26th February 1932.

.....1000:.....

After a good deal of agitation against the continuance of firework shops in Old Kansi Road just behind the cloth shops in Dodpet, Bangalore City, some of the firework dealers were prevaile upon to shift their business premises from the much congested, busy and populous locality to the newly acquired and laid-out site - 30 in all in Kumbargundi Road. The migration has been very slow and not altogether voluntary. So far, only 10 sites in all nearer to the Kumbargundi Road have either been applied for or occupied by 7 of the licensees, three of whom have been given two sites each. The remaining sites are still unoccupied.

Each site measures 40'x 25' and has free surrounds on all sides separated either by a conservancy lane 10 ft. wide or a road 20 ft.wide. The Municipal authorities have prescribed a type design of buildings expected to be raised on these sites - copy enclosed for reference - in which sufficient provision has been made for the safe manufacture, storage and sale of blasting powder and other explosives of Firework composition in limited quantities, not exceeding 50 lbs at a time. If larger quantities are required to be manufactured, the licensee will have to select a secluded place with freer surroundings outside the city limits with a view to minimise danger in case of eventualities.

Abdul Shukoor was one of the licensees who shifted from the old town to Kumbargundi. He acquired two adjoining building sites and put up a building of his own design on one of them (Plan and Section of building enclosed for reference). About

About the beginning of February 1932 he secured a contract from the New Bangalore Water Works Division for the supply of blasting powder. He had no license to manufacture this powder. His license No.B.9 of 1932, granted by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, empowered him merely to possess and sell 30 lbs. of gunpowder at a time; without possessing a manufacturing license, he began to manufacture and store large quantities of blasting powder in his new premises which he also used as a dwelling house. He lived in it for 1½ months with his family, consisting of his wife, 2 sons and a daughter. In the store-room which was also his living room, he had stocked all the ingredients and materials required for the manufacture of blasting powder and fireworks, besides prepared powder and household chattel.

According to the information furnished by the Executive Engineer New Bangalore Water Works Division, Abdul Shukoor had delivered to him 1704 lbs of powder between the 6th and 18th February 1932 in 6 instalments of 250, 150, 200, 384, 360 and 360 lbs. The next instal-ment was due on 22-2-1932 and a quantity of powder - about 350 lbs. or so - was being got ready for despatch when this accident happened.

I inspected the scene of occurrence of this accident on the morning of 24-2-1932 in company with Mr. Ranajodh Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, and further inspections were also made during the next 2 days with the Ag. Assistant Inspector of Mines to obtain further particulars and elucidate details of the occurrence. A major portion of the building described below had been destroyed by the conflagration, leaving only the bare walls and the resulting debris had been thrown about on the vacant sites on the east side. The damage to the floor and walls showed clearly where the different ingredients had lain. There was white incrustation on the south wall close to the door where the barrel of KNO_3 had been placed. At the place where blasting powder had burnt or exploded thick deposits of soot still smelling of powder were seen on the walls.

The

The internal dimensions of the storeroom were 19 ft. x 12 ft. and the walls, not plastered were built of brick in mud. The roof, constructed of light material, was covered over with corrugated zinc sheets. The only door in the south wall, 2½ ft. wide opened into a temporary verandah - manufacturing shed - 21 ft. long, 6 ft. and 11½ ft. wide at the West and East ends respectively, enclosed with bamboo mats and gunny bags and roofed in with bamboo and light timber frame work covered with corrugated zinc sheets. There were 2 openings from the verandah into the drying yard outside as shewn in plan. On the N-E. corner of the building was a small improvised kitchen shed built of bamboos, mats and flattened kerosene tins. The flooring in the storeroom, verandah and drying yard was of mud and sand, a circumstance quite favourable for the grit to get mixed up with the powder in the process of manufacture.

The method of manufacture adopted by Abdul Shukoor on this occasion is as follows:-

> Salt petre, Charcoal and sulphur, all separately -- powdered previously are weighed out in the proportion of 5: 1: 1 and mixed together in the dry state. The resulting mixture is sieved to obtain a homogeneous mixture and the over size being either reground or pounded. A small quantity of thin liquid gum is - sprinkled over the sieved mixture and the wet -- mixture pounded in mortars with wooden pestles, ~~g~~ guiding the spillage back to the mortar at each stroke and adding liquid gum as required. The cake eventually formed is broken up by wooden -- mallets and the resulting powder is spread out in the sun to dry.

Since the accident, Abdul Shukoor is very reticent in giving out

out information concerning it, probably due to the shock sustained by the death of his wife and two sons. At the time of the conflagration - according to one Thoppalan, the cooly who escaped with seriou injuries - 3 women and 3 men coolies including himself and Abdul Shukoor's 13 year-old son were engaged in the preparation of blastir powder in the several stages of manufacture. Abdul Shukoor's son - so it is stated - was grinding some black powder probably the grit resulting from sieving, in an ordinary country grinding stone in the verandah in between two groups of coolies engaged in pounding the same in mortars. Thoppalan, Kullamma and Annamalay were pounding th wet mixture at the small stone mortar while Pat[illegible]kara alias Iyakunnc Annamalay's wife and his sister were engaged in a ~~smi~~ similar operation at the bigger mortar on the west side. Abdul Shukoor was supervising this work and was also engaged in drying the prepared powder in the sun for which purpose it is generally laid out in 10 to 20 lbs. lots on old gunnies. At the time of accident he was at some distance away from the drying yard. Thoppalan stated that a spark originated at the grinding stone, ignited the powder surround ing it and the resulting fire quickly spread to heaps of powder on either side and to the powder in the drying yard, all of which burst into flames. The door of the storeroom being open and there being a trail of powder all along, the fire spread simultaneously into the store-room also and caused the tins and barrels containing the powder to explode. All other combustible material in the room caught fire at the same time. Thoppalan and Kullamma ran out into the open while Annamalay, anxious about his wife and sister, rushed towards them. All of them got enveloped in thick smoke and raging flames and were scalded to death. Abdul Shukoor's son probably rushed into the store room where his mother and younger brother were resting but before he could reach them he dropped down dead at the threshold. But for the neighbours and passersby preventing him, Abdul Shukoor also would hav madly rushed into the building to save his wife and children and

perished

perished with them in the attempt. Thoppalan one of the injured coolies succumbed to his injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-32, making a total of 8 deaths in all and serious injuries to one other as follows:-

K I L L E D.-

1. Mariambee - wife of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 30 years. F.
2. Mahomed Ismail - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 13 years. F.
3. Mahomed Ibrahim - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 4 years F.
4. Iyakunnoo alias Pattukaran, cooly, aged about 35 years. F.
5. Annamalay, cooly aged about 30 years ... F.
6. Annamalay's wife, cooly, name not known, aged about 27 years F.
7. Annamalay's sister, cooly, name not known aged about 33 years F.
8. Thoppalan, cooly, aged about 35 years. (Succumbed to injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-1932) F.

I N J U R E D.-

1. Kullamma, cooly, aged about 35 years. S.

Neither Abdul Shukoor nor the other licensees, who are his neighbours and close relations, could give any information regarding the coolies killed in this accident. They advanced the theory that the fire originated in the drying yard owing to Thoppalan's carelessness, who was supposed to have been smoking a beedi while drying the powder. Searching enquiries instituted showed that Thoppalan was a non-smoker. The evidence gathered showed that the fire originated at the grinding stone and judging from the amount of grit present on the floor all round, this is not at all unlikely. Only small quantities of powder not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time are permitted to be manufactured by licensees in Kumbargundi Road.

Abdul Shukoor is responsible for this accident, firstly, for manufacturing blasting powder without a license and secondly for possessing and selling powder far in excess of quantities licensed. The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City and Taluk has already been advised to prosecute him for offences under the Mysore Explosive Regulation and Rules. It is also learnt that the City Municipal authorities have long ago instituted proceedings against almost all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failing to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design.

In view of particulars brought to light in the course of enquiry into this accident, I beg to suggest to all indenting officers the desirability of consulting this Department in the first instance, before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with any of the local manufacturers, so as to enable this Department to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory completion of the contracts placed with them. If this suggestion finds favour with Government it will facilitate timely assistance and advice being given to the licensees to carry on the manufacture on safe and approved lines.

For the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder on the scale on which Abdul Shukoor was carrying on operations, he should have been in possession of

(a) A special license granted under Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules.

(b) A license in Form J to cover possession and sale.

A license under the above article is granted by Government and is restricted in scope to manufacture only. No definite proceedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with. I would recommend the following procedure :-

(a) An applicant for a special license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate who will forward the same to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at anytime in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of ~~the~~ gunpowder will be stored separately.

Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license submit it to Government with his recommendations stating in detail r what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

Sd/- C.E. Suryanarayana Rau,
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

Oorgaum, K.G.F.,
26/4/1932.
D.S.R.

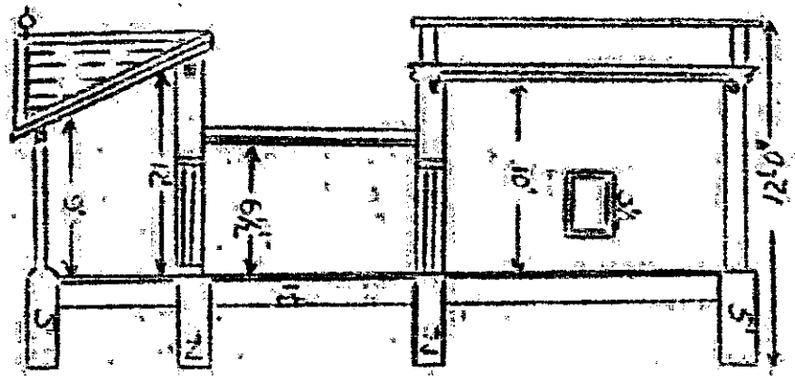
"C o p y"

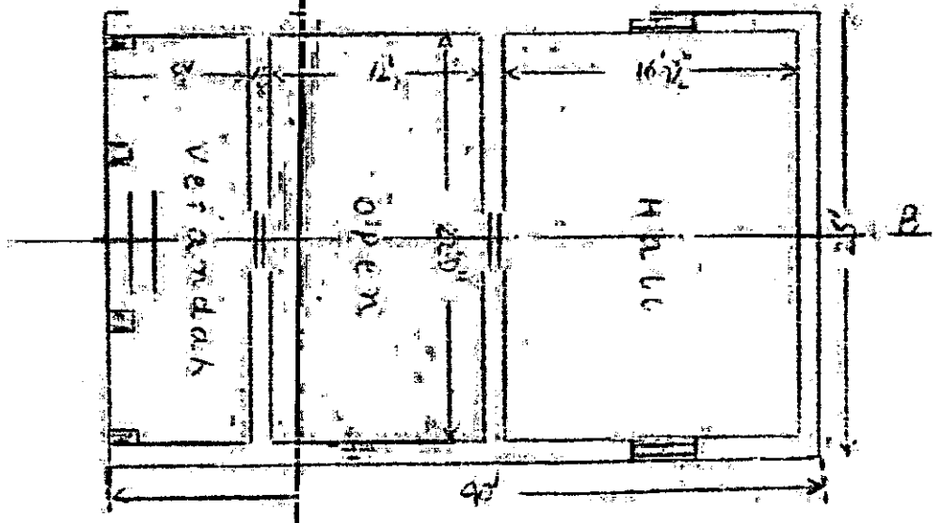
C E S Rau

Chief Inspector of Mines
in Mysore.

(1)

DESIGN FOR A FIRE-WORKS SHOP





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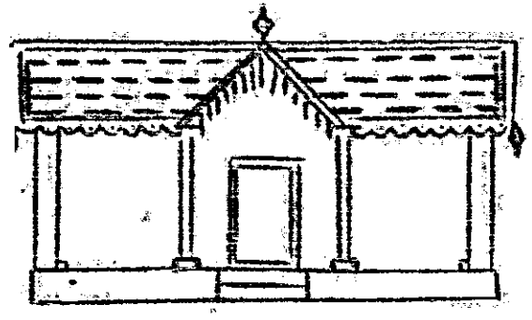

Sdf P. Subba Rao,

Municipal Engineer.

24-4-1929.

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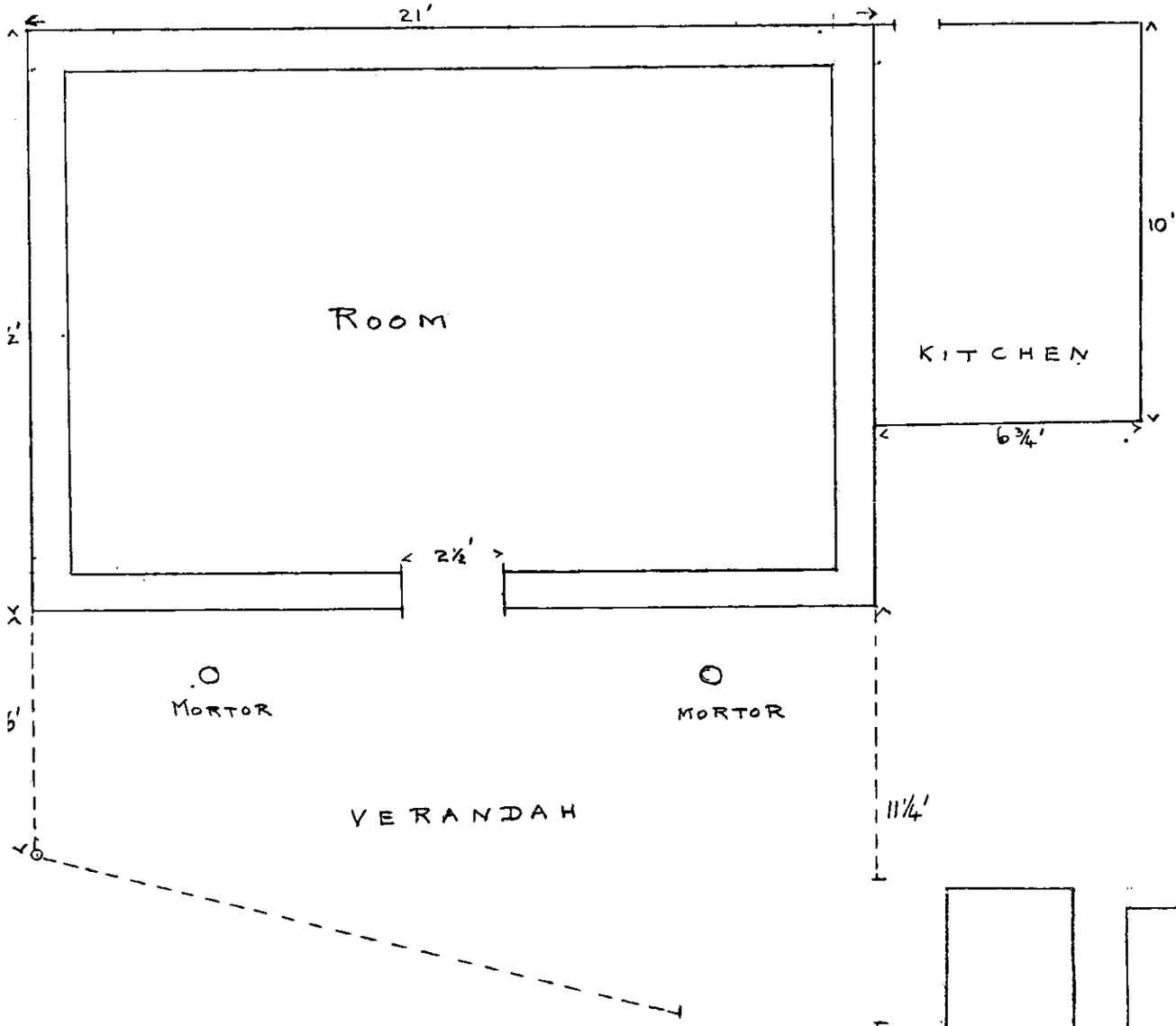

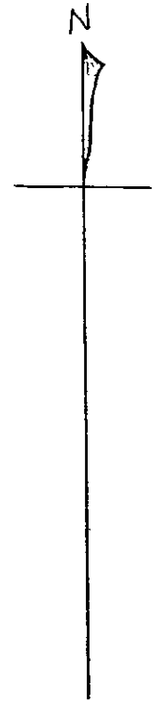

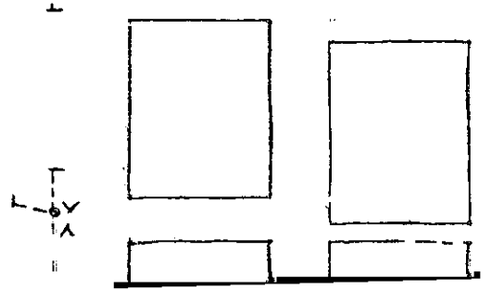

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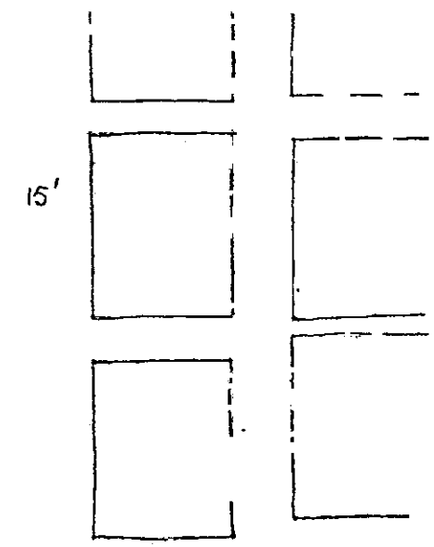
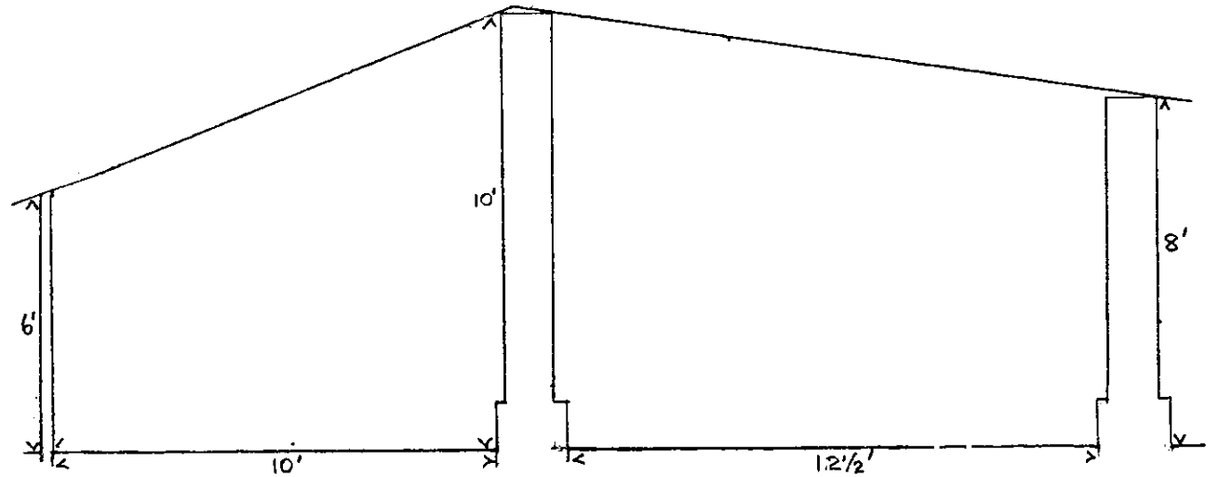


DRYING YARD

PLAN



Section along AB

P.W.D. & Roads

Fig 16

Appendix F G—1]

10

SUBJECT .....

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Section Gol

File No. 2-31 88-31

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. S. 290

To

The chief Inspector of Mines

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 1965 d 27th April 1932 forwarding an enquiry report on an explosion accident in Kumbargundi R[illegible] Bangalore city, on 22-2-1932 and proposing for the consideration of Govt some procedure for dealing with applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale, I am directed to request you to be so good as to suggest a suitable definition for the term "large scale manufacture" and to add whether if men are in connection with the Govt of the Depot they may, if desired by them, be Rule/Volunteer Councils

An early reply is requested

Yours etc

16/7/32

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Date of issue 20/7/32

Signed by Mr B.M.K.

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

WD 71—GBPM—40,000—20-7-31.

Geol 88-31-5 D.403

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GEN. & REV. DEPT. BRANCH. DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT 20

Telegraphic Address :— "MINESPECTOR"

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT 31 JUL 1932 No. 214 Encl :— 02

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN MYSORE.

Dated Oorgaum, 29th July *1932*
(S. India).

FROM

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, Esq., Mem. A.I.M.E., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

1 With reference to your letter No.D.290/Geol.88-31-4 dated 20-7-1932 re- the procedure for dealing with applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale, I have the honour to state that the suggestions put forward in the concluding paragraphs of my detailed enquiry report on the explosive accident that occurred on 22-4-1932 in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City, are in general accordance with the rules and practice obtaining in British India.

Definition

2 "Large scale manufacture of gunpowder" may be defined as manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

3 Two licenses are necessary for this - one for manufacture a the other for possession - both to be granted by Government. A copy of the license Form for the manufacture of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time, is enclosed. Two such licenses were issued in the Central Provinces in 1928 and one in the Punjab in 1931 by the Government of India which are being renewed from year to year. The fee to be levied is not prescribed in the Schedule. It i left to the discretion of Government but in the cases above mentione Government of India have charged Rs.20/- each. The other Form to cover possession only or possession and sale, in Form J, articles

12 and 13 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules for which a fee of Rs.15/- or Rs.20/-, respectively, is prescribed.

4 If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine should be erected in accordance with the plan enclosed herewith, its size depending upon the quantity to be stored

5 As no definite procedure is laid down in the Explosives Rules either British Indian or Mysore as to how applications to manufactu gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with, the following -- procedure which is adopted in British India is recommended:-

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrat who will forward the same to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particular of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory a a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not formingpart of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufac ed during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in deta under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant,

C.E. Srinivasaiyangar

D.S.R.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN MYSORE.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

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Section Genl

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. D 1286/Fin

To Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore under sec 15 of the said Regn are pleased to publish the undermentioned ~~following~~ licence from "L" ~~to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the District under and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation and the conditions attached thereto under Sub~~ 38, Schedule I Article 9 of the ~~said~~ Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917 ~~under the said regulation~~ for the manufacture and possession of fireworks in any quantity exceeding 100 lbs. at any one time. ~~(For the information of~~ ~~the~~ ~~public~~ ~~generally~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~hereby~~ ~~notified~~ ~~that~~ ~~a~~ ~~set~~ ~~of~~ ~~rules~~ ~~regarding~~ ~~the~~ ~~manner~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~applications~~ ~~for~~ ~~such~~ ~~licenses~~ ~~are~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~made,~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~matters~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~specified~~ ~~in~~ ~~such~~ ~~applications~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~conditions~~ ~~on~~ ~~or~~ ~~subject~~ ~~to~~ ~~which~~ ~~such~~ ~~licenses~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~granted,~~ ~~are~~ ~~also~~ ~~hereby~~ ~~published~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~information~~ ~~of~~ ~~all~~ ~~persons~~ ~~likely~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~affected~~ ~~thereby.~~

General and Revenue Secretariat

( ),

the *193*

Date of issue 20/9/37

d by K. D. Srinivasa Iyer

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, and the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on or subject to which such licenses may be granted, are also hereby published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby.

List of enclosures .....

Copied by .....

into consideration on or after the 8th Oct 1932
and that any suggestions or objections
which may be received from any person
or persons with respect to the said form &
conditions hereto before the date
aforesaid, will be considered by Govt-

B.O.

19/8/32 Dewsy.

To, The compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication
Memo No D/237 d. 20/8/32
Copy to the chief Engineer
with reference to Correspondence ending
with his letter No 214 d 29-July 1932

B.O.

19/8/32 for Dewsy.

Form L 24

Form ---

Rule 38

(Article 9 of Schedule I).

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,
UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF.....
GRANTED BY
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Procedure

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:—

1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each

2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction

3) A Statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) He shall also state:—

1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted

2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building

4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short ~~time~~ period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size depending upon the quantity to be stored.

(The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what conditions the license should be granted)

CONDITIONS. 26

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.....licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day:

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the

C S & Rau

removal

removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

C E S Rau

16.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and -- fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

.....:ϕ:.....

C. S. & Rao

29

No. D 1286
Fair Draft
Gol 88-31-6

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, 29th September.....1932.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Section 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, are also hereby published for the information of all concerned ~~the persons likely to be effected thereby and~~ Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government.

may postpone to change 31st Oct 32 7/9/32

B. O.

P.T.O.

Ans'd 1/9/32

To, The Compiler Mysore Gazette for publication
Memo no: H/237/32-3 dt 30/9/32
Copy of above the clerical charges of Rs 2/4 vide reference in correspondence ending with this letter No 214 dt 29-Sept 1932

B. O

7/9 Dw Secy

7/9 Dw Secy

F O R M 'L'

Rule 38.

(Article 9 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF .....

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

~~By Order,~~

By

Secretary to Government of Mysore
Development Department.

To

~~The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.~~

Agr/7.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each buildings with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be grant

CONDITIONS.

32

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereund

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowd manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Govern may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and recor of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at ..... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Expolsives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory;

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such ro - - - part; and after such

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at ..... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Expolsives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory;

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such

cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar

substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder: and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

2/7/9

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat,

No. D 1286/S

Dated, Bangalore, 20/9/1932

Yeor 56-57

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1868, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Sectio 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted is also hereby published for the informatio of all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be ~~xxx~~ received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government

By order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.

TD

FORM L.

Rule 38.

(Article 9 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF.....

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpow will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendatio stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license shou be granted.

C O N D I T I O N S.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The license shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at ~ . . . licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpower exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient ~~kxkxiixg~~ lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conduc-

conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpower or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

B. Minchin

for Secretary to Government

Development Department

fol

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

D 1236/Ex
Gen 88-31-6

Dated, Bangalore, 12/9/1932

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Section 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the condations on and subject to which such licenses may be granted is also hereby published for the information of all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be xxxx received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government

By order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.

TD

Section

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 7

No. D 3414

To Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned licence fees under Rule 38, Schedule I of the Mysore Explosives Rules, for the manufacture of Gunpowder not exceeding 200 lbs. together with the necessary

* Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193

Date of issue 20/1/33

Signed by H S A Bayed

specified in such applications
the conditions on and subject to
which such licenses may be granted,
be introduced. The new
form will be included in the Explosives Rules as Form 'L'.

(1) Vide annexure.

By order

W.

I Secy to Govt
18/12/32 over
Chief Asst

To, The Compiler, Mysore Gazette
for favour of publication and for
supplying 100 copies of the same.

Memo No. D 3415 d. 20/12/32

Forwarded, with compliments,
to the chief inspector of explosives for inform-
ation & communication of his memo
Memo No D 1237/Genl 88-31-6
dated 29/9/32.

FORM L.

Rule 32.

(Article 9 of Schedule I).

LICENCE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF.....

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the licence is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the licence is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowde will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license sho be granted.

C O N D I T I O N S.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The license shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this beh if, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpower exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient ~~lightning~~ lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee s for testing all such conduc-

conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpower or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance of article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

B. Mountbatten-Knapp

Jr Secretary to Government

Development Department

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, 6th January 1933.

D 8414
Geol 88-31-6

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned license form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time together with the set of rules attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the ~~materials~~ matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, be introduced. The new form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L". (Vide annexure).

By Order,

Sd. S. Abdul Wajid

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The ~~Superintendent~~ Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for favour of publication and for supplying 100 copies of the same.

Aga/7. Memo No. D 8415 20 16 Dated, Bangalore the 6th January 1933.

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Chief Inspector of Mines for information in continuation of this office Memo No.D. 1237/Geol.88-31-6, dated 20th September 1932.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Aga/2

FORM L.

Rule 36.

(Article 9 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I.

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF .....

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty rupees in Stamps.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gun powder to be manufactured during the period for which the licensee is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

Secretary to Government of Mysore
Development Department.

PROCEDURE.

57

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(i) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

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for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

C O N D I T I O N S.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at ..... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate shewing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

7. Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this

condition for testing a single lightning conductor. 53

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by such some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All licensees losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or converted as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

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for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Agn/8.

G.R.S. App. F VI G-2]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

the ( ) *193*

Date of issue 24/11/32

Signed by M. B. K.

Sec. Genl

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 8

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter no 214 dated 29/7/32 from the Chief Inspector of Explosives stating that no definite proceedings has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I Order Thereon No. Mysore Explosives Rule as to the application to manufacture & possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time should be decided with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Govt

May this be

(i) Printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

P 3416-24

Order no dated 20/1/33

Some of the forms prescribed by the chief Inspector of explosives and the same is appended to this order. The forms will be included in the Explosives Rules as Form "L".

A notification will be issued separately

Ch. 16.12.32

Sd/- D.W. Cay
13/12/32

By the chief Inspector of Explosives

The Superintendent Govt Printing Press supplies the necessary forms to the chief Inspector of explosives.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

57

R e a d:-

Correspondence ending with letter No.214 dated 29th July 1932 from the Chief Inspector of Mines stating that no definite procedure has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture and possess gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs at any one time should be dealt with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

Order No. D 348-24/32-1 [illegible] 57-8

2011

Dated, Bangalore the 6th January 1933.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector of Mines and the same together with the rules and conditions attached thereto is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L".

A notification will be issued separately.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

The District Magistrates of Districts.

Aga/10.

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3416-24—Geol. 88-31-8, dated 20th January 1933.

Mysore Explosives Rules.

Issues a new form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the —— for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in a large quantity.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 214, dated 29th July 1932, from the Chief Inspector of Mines, stating that no definite procedure has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture and possess gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time should be dealt with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

ORDER NO. D. 3416-24—GEOL. 88-31-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH JANUARY 1933.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector of Mines and the same together with the rules and conditions attached thereto is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L".

A Notification will be issued separately.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

FORM L.

RULE 38.

(Article 9 of Schedule I.)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I.

to a maximum quantity of.....granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
	2	3	4	5

Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Development Department.

No. D. 3416-24—Geol. 88-31-8, dated 20th January 1933.

PROCEDURE.

(*a*) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action.

(*b*) The application should be accompanied by:—

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(*c*) It shall also state:—

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(*d*) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation, (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.....licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore, and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day ;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

No. D. 3416-24—GEOL. 88-31-8, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1933.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer, matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

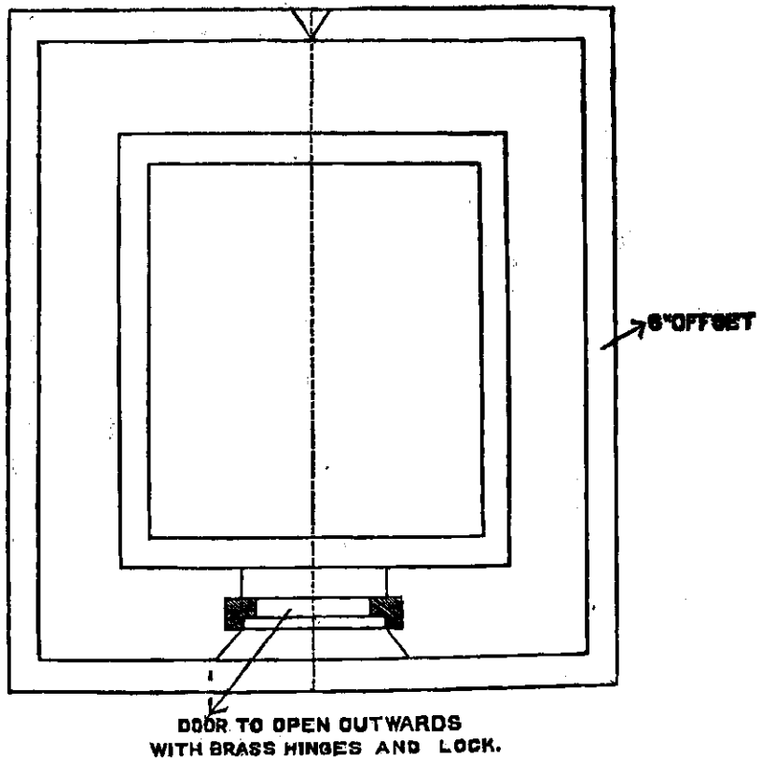
17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

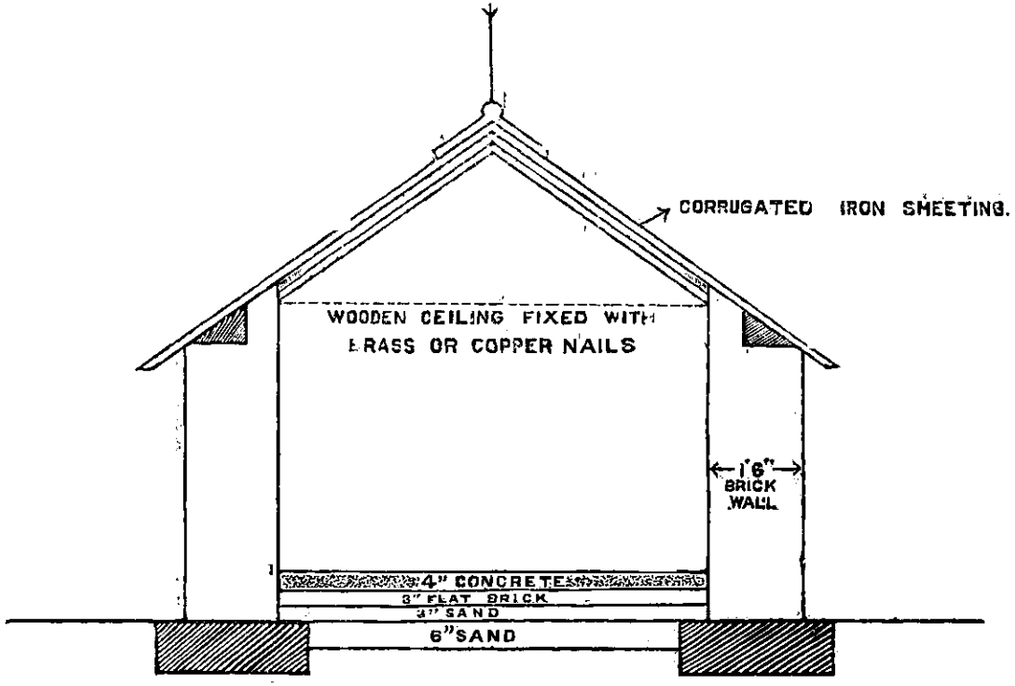
18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with ¼ inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.





(*a*) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.

(*b*) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine, any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.

(*c*) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

W D 1482—3PB—439—1-2-33.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 3414—*Geol.* 88-31-6, *dated* 20*th January* 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 4 (2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned license Form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time together with the set of rules attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, be introduced. The new form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L" (*Vide* annexure).

By Order,

S. ABDUL WAJID
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FORM L.

RULE 38.

(*Article 9 of Schedule I.*)

License to Manufacture Gunpowder, Class I, up to a maximum quantity of.....

Granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
1	2	3	4	5

Procedure.

(*a*) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action).

(*b*) The application should be accompanied by—

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances, that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(*c*) It shall also state—

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(*d*) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

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.....

Section Pol

File No. 88 - 31

Serial No. 9

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No Pol. 821 C/4

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193* .

Sir,

Date of issue 27-2-33

I am directed to forward herewith, for favour of information, copies of Notification No. D 3414/ Genl 88-31-6 dated 20th Jan 1933 issuing a new form L. under the Mysore Explosives Rules for the manufacture & possession of gunpowder in any ~~large~~ ~~large~~ quantity exceeding 20 lbs

Signed by Mr. S. H. W.

List of enclosures .....

I have, &c.

for Dewan Sec.

Copied by ....

Examined by .....

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.....licensed in Form 'J' of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, licifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or converted as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

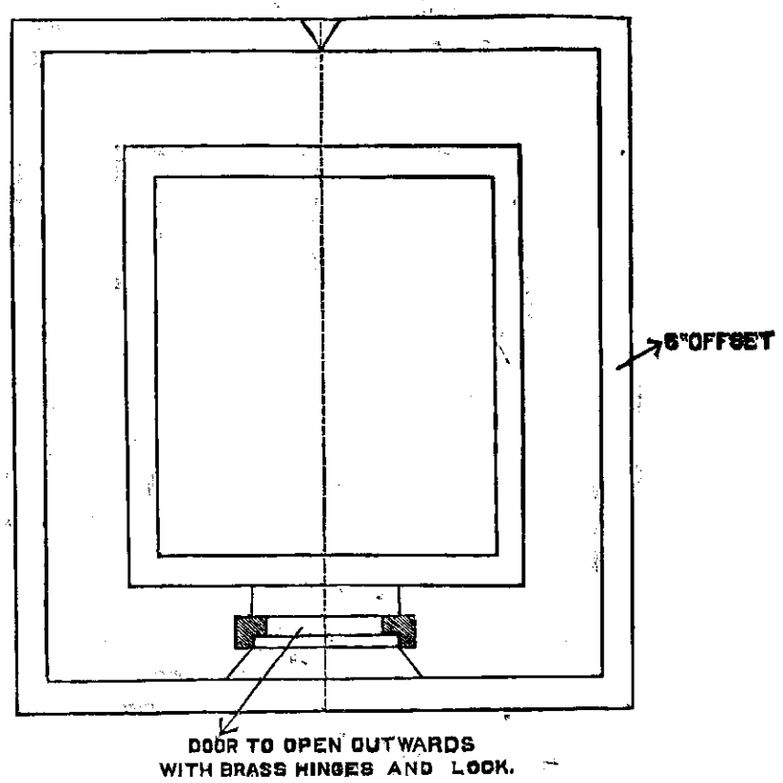
17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately

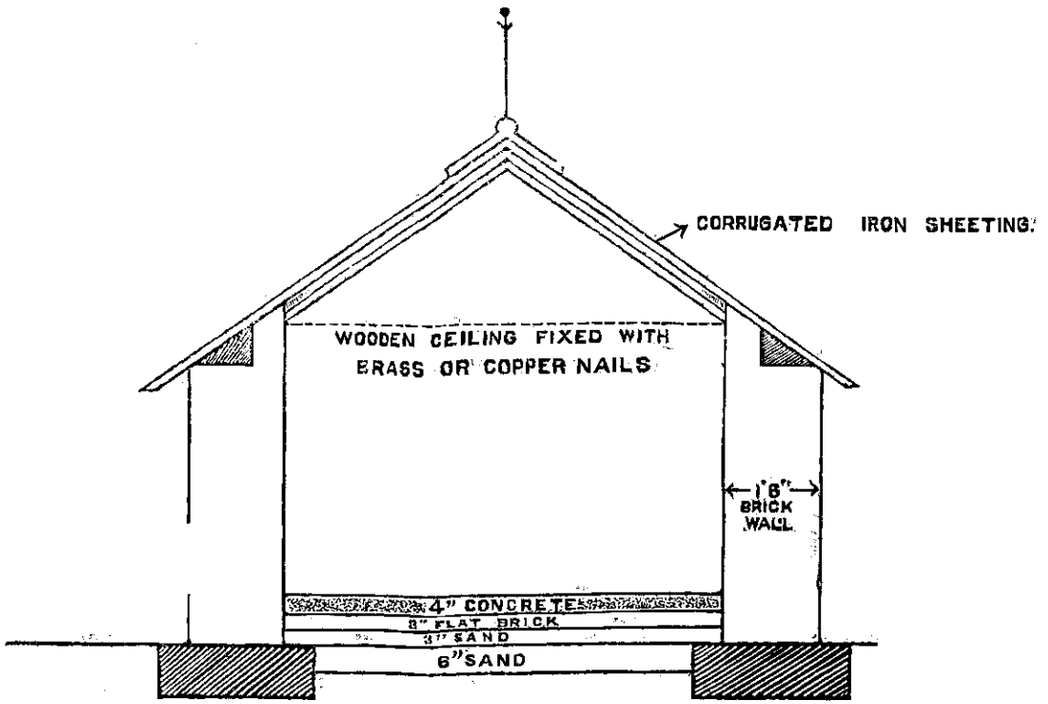
18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.





(*a*) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.

(*b*) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine, any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.

(*c*) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

61

25th February 3.

S. ABDUL WAJID, ESQ., B.A.,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to forward, herewith, for favour of information four copies of Notification No.D. 3414/Geol.88-31-6 dated 20th January 1933, issuing a new form "L" under the Mysore Explosives Rules for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 Lbs.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

K.M.R/25-2.
2.